Other Snow Safety Essentials from Backcountry Access

Tour shovel/Probe system

Schaufel Tour/Sonde system
Systeme de pelle Tour/sonde
Sistema di pala Tour/sonda
Sistema de pala Tour con sonda de avalanchas

"Light" no longer means "plastic." Our oval shaft and 6000-series aluminum blade give BCA shovels the greatest strength-to-weight ratio in the backcountry. And with our 1.8-meter Companion Probe in the shaft, you've got the lightest, most compact shovel-and-probe combination possible.

Traverse EXT/Profile 240 probe

Schaufel Traverse EXT/Sonde profile 240
Pelle Traverse EXT et Sonde Profile 240
Pala Traverse EXT / Sonda Profile 240
Pala Traverse EXT / Sonda Profile 240

Traverse EXT: identical to the Tour shovel but shorter and even more compact. Companion Probe does not fit inside. Profile 240 probe: 2.4 meters with depth markings for snow study. Foolproof twist-lock tensioning system.

Stash Packs

All BCA packs come with our freezeproof Stash hydration system. Hose and bite valve are neatly "stashed" inside a superinsulateed shoulder strap, where they're kept warm by body heat. Available in eight styles, 16-55 liters, for skiers, snowboarders, climbers, and snowmobilers.

Stash

Stash bc

Photo: Halsted Morris

Backcountry Access Inc. ▪ 2820 Wilderness Pl., Unit H ▪ Boulder, CO 80301 USA
Phone (303) 417-1345 ▪ Fax (303) 417-1625 ▪ www.bcaccess.com

TRACKER DTS™

The world's first digital avalanche beacon.

Das weltweit erste digitale Verschüttetensuchgerät.

Le premier appareil de recherche de victimes d'avalanche digital au monde.

Il primo ricetrasmettitore digitale al mondo.

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Boulder, CO USA
www.bcaccess.com

Operating Elements
Bedienungselemente
Fonctionnement et affichage
Componenti
Elementos de uso

Warranty Information

Limited Warranty

Rescue Technology, the manufacturer, expressly warrants the workmanship and components of the Tracker DTS for five years after the date of retail purchase. All parts will be either repaired or replaced free of charge, including labor, by the manufacturer. This warranty does not cover damage to the product caused by improper use or excessive wear and tear. Direct all warranty claims to your retailer or distributor. All claims must include proof of purchase and a return authorization number. To ensure warranty protection, please return the enclosed warranty registration card.

Garantiebeschränkung

Der Hersteller Rescue Technology, garantiert während fünf Jahren ab Kaufdatum für Verarbeitungs und Materialfehler. Alle Teile werden repariert oder durch den Hersteller gratis ersetzt. Die Garantie erstreckt sich nicht auf Schäden durch Abnützung oder fehlerhafte Bedienung. Alle Garantieansprüche sind zu richten an die Verkaufstelle oder an die jeweilige Landesvertretung.

Garantie

Le fabricant, Rescue Technology, garantit le Tracker DTS trois ans pièces et main d'oeuvre à partir de la date d'achat. Toute pièce sera réparée ou remplacée gratuitement, main d'oeuvre comprise, par le fabricant. Cette garantie ne couvre pas les dégâts résultants d'une mauvaise utilisation. Toute réclamation devra être adressée à votre détaillant ou distributeur. Toute réclamation devra être accompagnée de la preuve d'achat et d'un numéro de SAV.

Limitazioni della Garanzia

Il costruttore, Rescue Technology, garantisce espressamente la corretta costruzione ed i componenti del Tracker DTS per tre anni dalla data di acquisto presso il dettagliante. Le parti saranno riparate o sostituite gratuitamente - ore di manodopera incluse - presso il costruttore. La presente garanzia non copre i danni al prodotto derivanti da uso improprio, usura eccessiva o squarcio. Inviate qualsiasi richiesta di intervento in garanzia al vostro dettagliante o distributore. Tutte le richieste devono comprendere una prova di acquisto e lo specifico numero di autorizzazione.

Garantía Limitada

El fabricante, Rescue Technology, garantia la fabricanción y los componentes del Tracker DTS por un período de tres años a partir de la fecha de compra. El fabricante se compromete a reparar o cambiar todas las piezas sin costo, incluyendo la mano de obra. Esta garantia no cubre los daños causados por el uso inadecusdo o desgaste excesivo. Todas las reclamaciones deberán incluir la prueba de compra así como el número de autorización de devolución.

Rescue Technology, Inc.

Model No.: ***Tracker DTS***
FCC ID: ***OUNDTS1***

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules.

Operation is subject to the following two conditions:
(1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and
(2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Note:
This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

Caution:
Any changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate this device.

Designed, assembled and tested in the USA.

This quick reference page is an introduction to proper use of the Tracker DTS. For more detailed information, read the entire manual and consult our website: www.bcaccess.com.

Basic functions

On/off -- Push and turn the on/off switch on the back of the Tracker to the "on" position. It performs a self-diagnostic check, displays battery power in percent, and enters transmit mode. Change batteries before they reach zero percent.

Search mode -- Push the red search/transmit button, hold until "SE" is displayed, then quickly release.

Return to transmit -- Press the search/transmit button until "tr" is displayed.

Searching with the Tracker DTS

The objective for beginners is to find the strongest signal (lowest distance reading) and immediately begin probing the area.

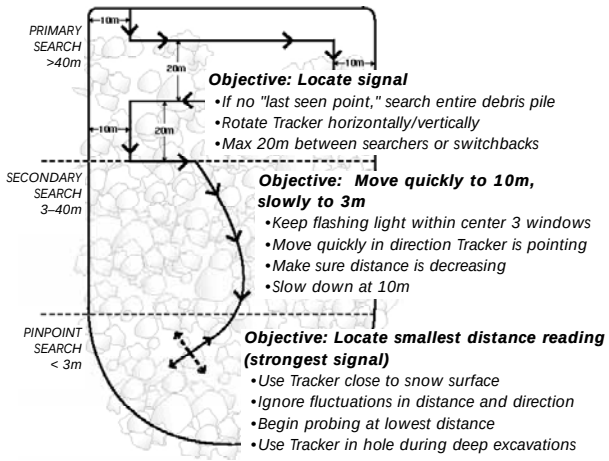
In the event of a burial, switch your Tracker (and all other beacons) to search mode. "SE" will flash in the distance window until a signal is captured.

Primary/signal search: If there is a "last seen point," start your signal search there, and search downhill. Otherwise, start your signal search at the top of the slide path. Allow a maximum of 20 meters between searchers or between switchbacks if only one searcher. Slowly rotate your Tracker back and forth and vertically until you engage the signal.

Secondary search: Once a signal is engaged, align the Tracker so that any of the center three lights are flashing and move quickly in the direction the Tracker is pointing. Your direction of travel might be straight or slightly curved. Make sure the number in the distance display is decreasing. If it is increasing, turn 180 degrees. Inside ten meters, move slowly and try to keep the center search light engaged.

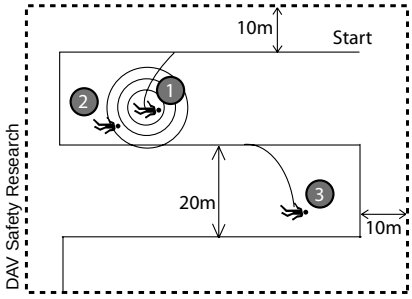
Pinpoint search: Within three meters, use your beacon close to the snow surface and look for the smallest distance reading. Ignore sudden fluctuations in distance and direction; the strongest signal is often just past these fluctuation points. Begin probing at the smallest reading (strongest signal).

Single Burial Search



Multiple Burial Search

If the Tracker displays more than one signal, follow the one with the lowest distance reading. Once you are within about ten meters, the Tracker will isolate that signal. Turn off the first beacon once it is found. If you can't turn it off, and don't see a second signal, stay in SE mode. Take three steps back and circle the first victim. Repeat up to three times (nine steps). If no signal is found, return to the point at which you abandoned the primary search and continue the search from there. For advanced multiple burial searching, read the entire manual or see our website.



ENGLISH

Thank you for choosing the Tracker DTS, the world's first digital avalanche beacon, and the first beacon with a high-precision dual antenna system. Regardless of the transceiver, no avalanche beacon can save lives without a fully trained user. Practice frequently with your Tracker before going into the backcountry. Learn and understand the inherent dangers of backcountry travel. Become educated in avalanche hazard evaluation, route selection, and self-rescue. Always carry an avalanche beacon, probe, and shovel—and always travel with a partner.

Make sure all rescue equipment is functioning properly before venturing into the backcountry. Perform a beacon trailhead test every time you use your Tracker. Check that all transceivers transmit and receive properly—and that all receive a signal at minimum distance of ten meters.

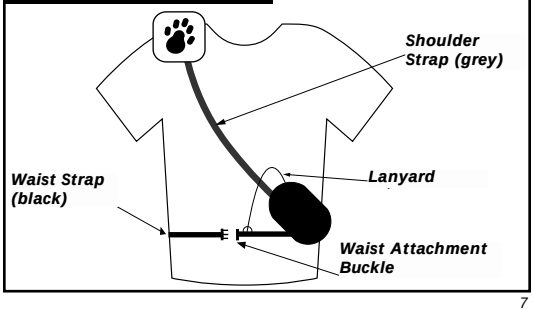
This owner's manual covers the basic techniques required to use the Tracker DTS effectively. To increase your efficiency, please refer to the advanced techniques described on our website: www.bcaccess.com. Here you will also find important resources for obtaining avalanche education and updates on regional avalanche conditions.

To ensure warranty protection and periodic technical updates, please return the enclosed warranty registration card.

FAMILIARIZATION

Adjustment/Fitting

Figure A Harness



The Tracker DTS can be worn with or without its harness. The manufacturer recommends securing it with the harness. When worn with a harness, the Tracker DTS should be worn underneath your outer garments, as shown in Figure A. The concave side should be snug against your lower left rib cage.

To search, remove Tracker from pouch, but keep lanyard attached to your body. If using without harness, keep Tracker in a secure pocket, preferably in your pants or other garment that won't be removed. When searching, secure Tracker to your wrist with the lanyard.

Startup/Testing

Turn on the Tracker DTS by *depressing* and then turning the on/off switch (1) clockwise (see inside front cover). When turned on, the Tracker runs through a brief diagnostic test of all LED's, then indicates the remaining battery life in the battery power display/distance indicator (2). A reading of 95 to 99 percent indicates fully charged batteries. After the diagnostics, the Tracker will enter transmit mode (tr). The flashing transmit light (3) confirms the unit is in transmit mode.

Power Supply

The Tracker DTS operates with three AAA alkaline batteries. Use only high-quality alkaline batteries of identical age and brand. Do not use rechargeables.

Note that the battery level percentage is approximate, depending on battery manufacturer and operating temperature. The Tracker will operate safely down to and below a zero battery power display. The manufacturer suggests, however, that you replace your batteries frequently, well before this occurs.

If the Tracker is subjected to excessive moisture, open the battery door (4) to help allow the unit to dry. To prevent corrosion of contacts, remove batteries during extended periods of inactivity.

Search/Transmit

To enter search mode, push the search/transmit button (5) for at least one second, but for no longer than two seconds. During this time, the distance indicator (2) will display two dashes ("– –"). Release your thumb when the display changes from "– –" to "SE" and the Tracker sounds a series of three beeps. If the button is released before or after this time, it will remain in transmit mode.

The Tracker can be switched instantly from search (SE) to transmit (tr) mode at any time by simply pushing the search/transmit button.

Options

Auto-Revert System

At startup, the user can engage the Tracker's auto-revert safety feature by pressing the options button (6) while pressing and turning the on/off switch. With auto-revert engaged, the Tracker will revert to transmit mode after five minutes in search mode.

If auto-revert is engaged, "Ar" will be shown in the power display after the diagnostic testing. If auto-revert is not engaged, "nr" will be displayed.

If auto-revert has been engaged, then after five minutes in search mode, an alarm will sound for ten seconds and "Ar" will flash repeatedly in the distance indicator. To remain in search mode, press the search/transmit button or the options button at any time during the ten-second alarm period. If ten seconds elapses, "tr" will appear and the Tracker will revert to transmit mode.

If auto-revert is not engaged, the Tracker will sound a short alarm every ten minutes to remind the user that he or she is in search mode.

Special Mode

Special (SP) mode is a feature designed to assist searchers in the event of a multiple burial. It can help searchers isolate individual signals when searching for more than one transmitter at a time. In search (SE) mode, the Tracker only displays the strongest signal (once the searcher is within about teen meters). In special (SP) mode, however, it will display all signals, regardless of their strength—providing they are within special mode's reduced search window (Figure E, page 11). In special mode, the search area is reduced from 180 degrees—front and back—to about 75 degrees: signals will only be displayed if they are captured within the center three directional lights.

Special mode can only be entered while the user is in search mode. To enter SP mode, press the options button (6). Release the button when "SP" appears in the display window. When signals are detected in this mode, they are displayed for a shorter time than in SE mode.

Mute Mode

To mute the sound while in search mode, push the options button (6) for three seconds until “LO” is displayed, then release. To turn the speaker back on, perform the same operation. “L1” will be displayed, indicating the speaker is back on.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Searching

The Tracker DTS operates using the 457 kHz international standard frequency. It is fully compatible with all avalanche transceivers adhering to this standard. Do not use with 457kHz transceivers designed for firefighter rescue.

The search process includes three phases: the signal (or primary) search, the fine (or secondary) search, and the pinpoint search.

Signal/Primary Search

The signal search refers to the process of establishing a search pattern and looking for a signal. The search pattern will be defined by the victim’s last seen area, the size of the slide, and the number of searchers. Refer to Figures B and C, below, to establish a primary search pattern. If the slide is less than 20 meters wide, the primary search path will be directly down the center. If the victim’s last seen area is well defined, the primary search will follow a direct path down the fall line from this point.

Figure B ***Primary Search***

One searcher/Slide wider than 20 meters

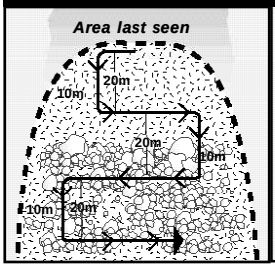


Figure C ***Primary Search***

Multiple searchers/Slide wider than 20 meters

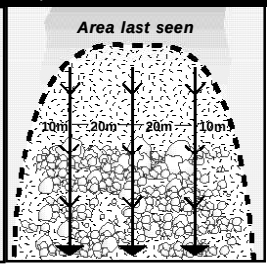
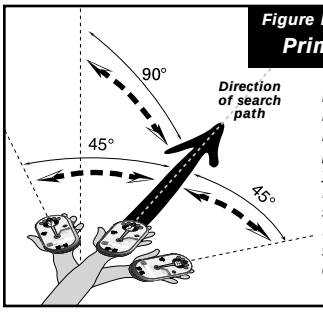


Figure D

Primary/Signal search



Rotate the Tracker slowly in your hand, but move rapidly down the search path. Do not abandon your search path until you have captured a strong, steady signal. Ignore irregular signals, which can sometimes be caused by electrical interference.

Prior to the primary search, be sure that all transceivers are turned to search mode. Rotate the Tracker slowly back and forth on a horizontal and vertical plane (Figure D) while moving in the direction as defined by your primary search pattern. While searching, be aware of other physical clues, such as equipment or extremities protruding from the snow surface. When no signal is detected, “SE” will flash in the distance indicator. Once a signal is detected consistently, mark this spot and begin the fine search.

Secondary/Fine Search

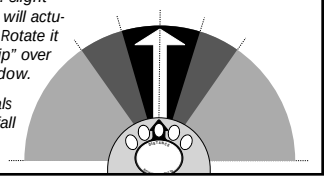
The secondary search (also referred to as the fine search) is the portion of the search from where you have detected a steady signal to where you are close to the victim.

Once the signal is consistently detected, rotate the Tracker slowly on a horizontal plane until the center direction light (7) is blinking. The Tracker is now pointed in the direction of the strongest signal, or your direction of travel (Figure E). The four lights (7) on either side of center tell you which way to rotate the Tracker to engage the center light. The distance indicator

Figure E ***Windows***

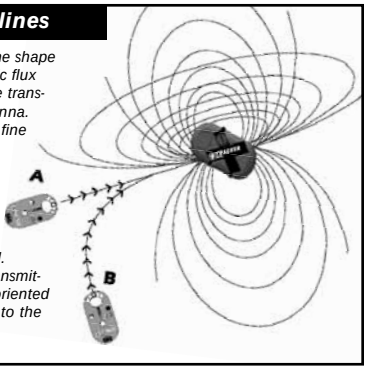
The Tracker is very sensitive. Slight movement in any direction will actuate a different search light. Rotate it very slowly so as not to “skip” over the center search light window.

In special (SP) mode, signals are only displayed if they fall within the center three windows.



(2) tells you, in approximate meters, how far you must travel (1 meter = 1.1 yards or 3.3 feet). If the number on the distance indicator is increasing, you are on the same axis as the victim's signal, but moving in the opposite direction. Turn 180 degrees, engage the center search light again, and continue your search in the direction the Tracker is pointing. This is preferable to walking backwards, in which case the Tracker will often flash "SE" rather than show a direction and distance. If you are stationary, but the distance is significantly changing, you are probably detecting the signal of another rescuer. Make sure all rescuers are in search mode before continuing.

Figure F ***Flux lines***



The Tracker follows the shape of the electromagnetic flux lines coming from the transmitting beacon's antenna. Your path during the fine search will be either straight (point A) or curved (point B), depending on the orientation of your beacon when the signal is first captured. Note: the Tracker's transmitting antenna (10) is oriented at a 45-degree angle to the long axis of its case, as shown.

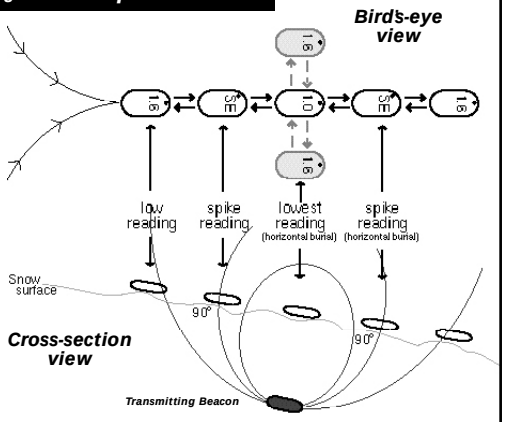
You may find that, while following the directional lights, your route follows an arc. This is because the Tracker DTS performs the fine search using the "flux (or induction) line" method (see Figure F). It follows the shape of the electromagnetic signal, or flux line pattern, coming from the transmitting beacon's antenna. The distance displayed is the distance to be traveled along that flux line, not the straight-line distance from you to the victim.

Pinpoint Search

The pinpoint search is the final part of the beacon search, which is performed on foot with the beacon positioned at or near the snow surface. The objective of the pinpoint search is to locate where the signal is strongest and to reduce the area to be probed.

Move your beacon very slowly along the surface of the snow during the final three meters of the pinpoint search. It can be helpful to tilt the front of the Tracker down, although it is not necessary. Ignore sudden fluctuations in distance and direction, often followed by no distance reading and/or "SE" in the distance indicator. This means you are very close. The lowest reading will be near this point.

Figure G ***Pinpoint Search***



Bracketing: *From the point where you have located the smallest reading, it can be helpful to "bracket" at 90-degree angles to the left and then to the right in search of a lower reading (bird's-eye view).*
Pinpointing on a line: *You will encounter a "spike" reading where the vertical aspect of the flux pattern is perpendicular to the searching beacon (cross-section view). This is indicated by a suddenly weaker signal (higher distance reading) and fluctuations or loss of directional lights, and/or "SE" in the display. Search past the spike for a lower distance reading along the line you've been travelling. If you do not deviate from this line, it is not necessary to bracket.*

From the point where you have located the smallest reading, it can be helpful to "bracket" at 90-degree angles to the left and then to the right in search of a lower reading (Figure G, bird's-eye view). Repeat if necessary along both axes. Begin probing at the lowest distance reading, in an expanding spiral pattern.

Advanced Technique: Pinpointing on a Line

Until the Tracker is very close, it will point you in the general direction of the buried beacon. Once you are within less than

approximately three meters, however, there is a "spike" reading where the distance and direction lights fluctuate and the distance display might flash "SE". At this point, the searching Tracker is temporarily perpendicular to the vertical aspect of the flux pattern of the buried beacon (Figure G, cross-section view). If you draw a line in the snow or place a long object on the snow in the direction you were pointing just before the spike, you can limit your pinpoint search to that line. Known as "pinpointing on a line," this technique performed properly is the most efficient method for pinpointing with the Tracker.

In most cases, the buried beacon will be oriented roughly horizontal, there will be two “spikes,” and the lowest reading will be between them, as shown in Figure G. If the transmitter is buried vertically, there will be only one spike and a low reading on either side. In either case, probe at the lowest reading along the flux line.

Probing/Digging

At the point where the distance has reached a minimum, probe the area. Your probe should enter the snow perpendicular to the slope surface. Once you have confirmed the victim’s location, leave the probe in the snow and begin digging. To monitor your progress during a deeper burial, continue to use the Tracker inside the hole. Upon reaching the victim, first uncover his or her face. In the event of multiple burials, turn off the victim's beacon (if possible) before continuing the search for the next victim.

Multiple Burials

Multiple beacon searches are more difficult and complex than single searches. They require practice and an understanding of flux lines. A thorough understanding of the Tracker’s special (SP) mode can also greatly increase the efficiency of the multiple search, though it is not necessary.

If you begin to receive more than one set of signal data, you probably have a multiple burial. Stay in search (SE) mode, and focus on the closest distance reading, attempting to engage that signal in the center search light. If you are roughly the same distance from both transmitters, the Tracker will often flash “SE”.

Once you are significantly closer to one signal—and within about ten meters of it—the Tracker DTS (in SE mode) will “lock” onto that signal and mask out the others. Once you are locked in, the Tracker will behave very similar to how it does in a single beacon search. Pay attention to the readings you last received from the other beacon; they will give you an indication of where to go after finding the closest one.

Operating Instructions

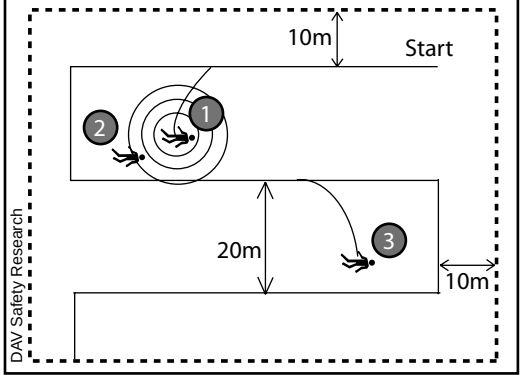
Once you have located the first beacon (beacon 1), turn it off. If this is not possible, you might already have a good idea of where beacon 2 is located. In that case, move in that direction until the Tracker isolates that signal. If you do not have an idea of where to look next, then remain in SE mode and take three steps away from the found victim. Walk in a circle of this radius around the victim, attempting to acquire another signal in SE mode. If no signal is acquired, take another three steps back and repeat up to a maximum of three circles (nine steps). If a new signal is acquired, pinpoint by bracketing. If no signal is acquired, return to the point where you abandoned the primary search and continue the search (in SE mode) from there.

Advanced Technique: Special Mode

For greater efficiency in multiple burials—especially when victims are close together—use special (SP) mode. This mode enables the Tracker to display the distance and direction of signals other than those of the closest beacon. It also reduces the Tracker’s search “window” to the center three directional lights, enabling the searcher to mask out beacon 1 and differentiate

Figure H
Multiple burials

If the first victim’s beacon cannot be turned off, novices should stay in SE mode and use the “three circle method” to find the next victim. Advanced users should use SP mode.



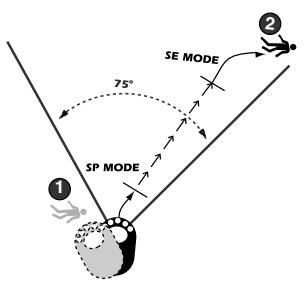
it from beacon 2. SP mode is used to determine approximately what direction and distance to go to get closer to beacon 2. Once you are closer, always switch back to SE mode.

At the lowest possible distance reading, re-engage beacon 1 in your center search light. With the center search light engaged, switch the Tracker to SP mode (Figure I). Then rotate—do not sweep—the Tracker slowly until another signal is detected (beacon 2), most likely with a larger distance reading. If the Tracker is rotated more than about 40 degrees away from the flux line of beacon 1, that signal will disappear, allowing you to focus on the signal from beacon 2. This “filtering” process can often simplify multiple searches.

If no other signal is captured in SP mode,stand up and try again at chest height. If still no other signal is detected, take three steps back and repeat.

Figure I

Multiple burials/ Special mode



Only travel far enough in SP mode to confirm the distance is decreasing and which way the flux line is trending. At this point, a good rule of thumb is to ignore further readings and swiftly travel at least 3/4 of the distance displayed. Then lock in beacon 2 by switching back to search mode.

Once you have located another signal, begin to move in that direction. If the distance consistently decreases, you are going in the right direction. Travel far enough in SP mode to confirm the distance is decreasing and which way the flux line is trending. If the flux line is curving sharply, continue in SP mode until it becomes straighter. If more than one signal is being displayed and it becomes unclear which one to pursue, continue in the direction you have been searching. Always switch back to SE mode when you think you are getting closer to beacon 2 than beacon 1.

If after finding a victim, no further signals are detected in SP mode, continue the search if there are still missing victims.

Revert to search mode and perform a primary search of the remaining unchecked areas within the debris pile. Resume your primary search at the point where it was originally abandoned.

Three or more victims

If more than two beacons are buried, multiple burials become extremely complex with any transceiver, especially if the beacons are very close together.

Primary search

If the searcher has reason to believe there are several signals in close proximity to each other, it can be very effective to reduce the search strip width accordingly, from 20 meters to less than 5 meters.

Secondary search

In close-proximity situations, it is important to go into SP mode as close as possible to the found beacon. This will create a more noticeable difference in the distance readings for each transmitter. Place the Tracker, as close as possible to the snow surface. Avoid entering SP mode at the spike signal.

In situations where many beacons are buried all within a small area, it can be difficult to "pinpoint on a line." This is because you will be starting the search for each beacon from a very close distance; therefore the flux lines will probably be curved and overlapping. Often it is simpler to pinpoint using the bracketing method.

For more details on multiple burials, please refer to our website: www.bcaccess.com.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

- Frequency: 457 kHz
- Batteries: Three AAA/LR03 alkaline batteries; do not use rechargeables.
- Battery life: minimum 1 hour in search mode after 200 hours in transmit mode (approximately 250 hours in transmit only or 50 hours in search only)
- Receive range: up to 50 meters (with Tracker DTS transmitting)
- Weight: 12.8 ounces (363 grams), including strap and batteries; 8.6 ounces (245 grams) without strap and batteries
- Size: 5-3/4" x 3-1/4" x 1-1/4" (14cm x 8cm x 3cm)
- Minimum temperature range (at 66.7 percent battery power):
  transmit mode: -10°C to +40°C (14°F to 104°F);
  search mode: -20°C to +40°C (-4°F to 104°F)
- U.S. Patent number 6,167,249 & 6,484,021 B1

Do not place cellular phones, communication radios, or any other electronic equipment within 6" (15 cm) of the Tracker DTS while performing a transceiver search. In receive mode, irregular readings and decreased range can be caused by these and other sources of electrical interference, such as power lines, electrical storms, and electrical generating equipment. In transmit mode, the Tracker DTS can tolerate equipment touching end-to-end or as close as 1" (2.5 cm) if stacked horizontally.

Conforms to the R&TTE harmonized version of the EN 300 718 and meets or exceeds the requirements of Articles 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3.

FCC ID: OUNDTS1
CANADA: 35811021823

CE

B Z T G750 849L

DEUTSCH

Grundfunktionen

On/off: Drücken Sie und drehen Sie den on/off Schalter auf der Rückseite des Trackers in Position „on". Es folgt ein Selbstcheck , der Batteriefüllstand in % wird angezeigt (99 – 95 % = volle Batterien). Tauschen Sie die Batterien bevor Sie 0 % erreichen. Empfehlung bei ca 20 %. Nach dem Selbsttest wechselt der Tracker mit der Anzeige „tr" („transmit" = „senden") in den Sendemodus. Von nun an blinkt die Sendekontrolllampe (3).

Schalten in den Suchmodus: Drücken Sie den roten Knopf bis „SE" im Display aufscheint, nach „SE" sofort loslassen.

Rückschalten in den Sendemodus: Kurzes drücken des roten Knopfes, „tr" für transmit (senden) im Display. Sendekontrolle (3) blinkt.

Die Suche mit dem Tracker DTS

Das Ziel für Einsteiger ist es, den Punkt der geringsten Entfernung zu finden und dort mit der Sondierung zu beginnen.

Schalten Sie Ihren Tracker (und alle anderen Geräte!!!) in den Suchmodus (SE). Bis zum Empfang eines Signals blinkt „SE" („search" = „suchen") im Display.

Primärsuche: Gibt es einen „Verschwindepunkt" starten Sie Ihre Signalsuche abwärts von diesem Punkt.
Bestimmen Sie Ihr Suchmuster abhängig von der Anzahl der zur Verfügung stehenden Personen (Abb. B + C). Schwenken Sie den Tracker horizontal und vertikal. (Abb. D)

Grobsuche: Empfangen Sie ein Signal, drehen Sie sich mit dem Tracker bis die Mittelleuchte (Pfeil) zentriert ist. Bewegen Sie sich zügig in die vom Tracker angezeigte Richtung. Beobachten Sie die Entfernungsanzeige im Diaplay, und vergewissern Sie sich, dass die Anzeige abnimmt. Steigt die Entfernungsanzeige an, drehen Sie sich 180° und setzen Sie die Suche fort. Werden Sie unterhalb von 10 m langsamer und achten Sie auf die Zentrierung der Mittelleuchte. Die Suchrichtung verläuft nun gerade od. leicht gebogen.

Feinsuche / Punktortung: Im Nahbereich von ca. 3 m führen Sie Ihr Gerät langsamer, nahe an der Schneeoberfläche in Suchrichtung weiter. Achten Sie auf die kleinste Entfernungsanzeige. Ignorieren Sie plötzlich springende Distanz- und Richtungsanzeigen. Das stärkste Signal liegt meist in diesem Bereich. Beginnen Sie mit dem Sondieren oder Ausgraben am Punkt der kleinsten Anzeige.

Für professionelles Punktorten lesen Sie bitte die komplette Betriebsanleitung oder besuchen Sie unsere Website.